The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 13, NO. 34. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1923. WHOLE NO. 657.

MORE PROOF THAT AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS LEAD WORLD

In discussing the A. F. of L.'s position on industrial democracy, the New York Leader (new name for the New York Call) says:

"No longer is the A. F. of L.—at least on paper—solely concerned in its immediate battles; no longer is its slogan primarily this: 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work.'"

Note the sneer: "At least on paper." The Leader thus lets it be known that it is against any position the A. F. of L. may take on industrial democracy.

Also note that the Leader revamps the old libel, circulated for years by revolutionists, that the A. F. of L. slogan is "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

In short, the New York Call has changed its name, but not its policy or purpose.

From its first session in 1881, when one of its first resolutions was the abolition of child labor, to its last convention in Portland, the A. F. of L. has always acted on matters of interest to the welfare of all the people.

This is acknowledged by every opponent who fights with some regard for fairness.

The trade union movement has a record that includes more than "immediate battles." But even were the contrary true, the A. F. of L.'s success with these battles would in itself place it far in the lead of every other trade union in the world.

Deep down in his heart the revolutionist is not interested in "immediate battles." To him wages, shorter hours and good working conditions postpone the revolution that he sees just around the corner. He knows that workers who have comforts of life will not build street barricades nor be interested in those who would make a god of the state.

That is why the revolutionist hates the A. F. of L., why he twists and warps and misinterprets everything the A. F. of L. does; why he can see no merit in the trade union movement except for him to panhandle and harangue.

Occasionally the revolutionist professes to believe in organized labor. That's supposed to be revolutionary tactics. It gives him a standing among wage workers. It helps his business. That was the policy of the one who was expelled from the Portland convention.

While the New York Leader sneers at the A. F. of L. because it is "concerned in its immediate battles," one of Great Britain's leading trade unionists told the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. that the American trade union movement's fight for living standards will be copied by old world trade unionists.

The speaker was Frank Hodges, secretary of the Coal Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress. He said, in part:

"I would like to give expression to one conclusion I have arrived at since I have been here, and that is that you have taught the world in America how to maintain the purchasing power of the workers, and, therefore, you have maintained a standard of living in America for the workers of America higher than the standard of living in any civilized country.

"It is so obvious to us when we come to America, it is so clear in our minds as to how you have succeeded in doing it that we take our lessons back to the old world to emulate your splendid example.

"Since the war we have lost wages in Great Britain to the tune of hundreds of millions of pounds per annum merely because it was the only method open to us to secure a recovery in trade, the only way to re-establish ourselves in the markets of the world was to reduce the cost of production down to the minimum point, and particularly through wages.

"Although we are a great exporting nation, the highest percentage of our products are consumed at home, and as long as we are consuming a majority of our products at home, it is clear that if we have low wages in order to sell a minority of our products abroad, the general standard of living at home must fall.

"The standard of living in Great Britain today is a thing of which we are heartily ashamed."

The above approval of American trade unionism will be ignored by revolutionists who noisily proclaim the merits of European unionism.

CHAMPIONS OF CITIZENS' LIBERTIES BEST FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—"Those who are working for the observance of the existing laws are no greater friends of order and no stauncher upholders of the government than those who jealously watch over the liberties of the country," says the Catholic Standard and Times in a leading editorial entitled "Law and Liberty."

"The fact is there is a "short-sighted kind of statesmanship that can not appreciate the fact that those who are fighting for the liberties of the people, and who rebuke illegitimate usurpation of power, are in reality pursuing a fight for stability of government and for the permanence of order."

The editorial declares that authority will enjoy the respect of citizens "so long as it respects liberty."

"We understand this does not require deep penetration of mind and broad social vision; it requires only a moderate amount of common sense and just a little willingness to see things as they really are.

"If we look around we shall quickly observe that the man who cherishes the liberties guaranteed him by his country's laws is not of the criminal type.

"The criminal does not stand up for his country's liberties nor care much whether a law infringes on constitutional rights.

"He disobeys all laws with equal alacrity, whether they are founded in reason or whether they are the outgrowth of fadism or fanaticism. His attitude toward the laws of the realm is one of utter indifference; since he is minded to evade them under all circumstances, it matters not to him whether they represent justice or injustice. He is the natural enemy of his disrepect for constituted authority and in his disregard for law.

"Widespread disregard for laws is the atmosphere in which criminality of every kind thrives.

"Love of liberty and respect for law form an ideal combination; they constitute the very essence of good citizenship. The combination is also truly American; any tendency to divorce the two is utterly un-American.

"Never was love of liberty more to be feared; the groveling slave is the danger. Those who with sincere enthusiasm and with legitimate means, defend the liberties of the country against fanaticism, are an asset to the nation.

"Their efforts make for enlightened and sane legislation and for just government. Instead of weakening authority, they strengthen it; for in our days only a government that protects liberty has a chance to survive.

"Order, let it be remembered, rests on two pillars, liberty and law."

PLENTY OF HARD COAL SAYS WOMAN OFFICIAL

New York, Nov. 10:—There is more anthracite coal than the people know of, and this commodity is being sold at too high a price, says Mrs. Louise Reed Weltzmiller, deputy commissioner of public markets, who has toured the Pennsylvania anthracite fields to trace the coal from mine to consumer. She drew these conclusions:

"That new coal deposits will be found available and will be brought into use to replace the mines that are now being worked out.

"That there is considerably more anthracite than the public knows about. This is also the opinion of the miners, whose experience should make them the best judges.

"That anthracite is being sold to the public at entirely too high a price.

"That freight rates on anthracite need readjustment and should be on the same basis as bituminous.

"That the miners are not receiving tee much for the kind of service they render the consuming public."

The report further states that "culm banks, considered waste in years gone by, are still being loaded at an approximate cost of 15 to 25 cents a ton, mixed with freshly mined coal and sold to the consumer at current prices."

Miners were quoted as declaring that the only solution of the present coal shortage is to have the camps operated for six months under direction of representatives of the government, owners and miners.

Summing up the situation, Mrs. Weltzmiller declared the public is in the grip of a coal trust, which, despite all efforts, appears unbreakable.

WEST VIRGINIA GOUGED FOR NON-RESIDENTS' GAIN

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 10.—It is revealed that the coal operator ring is costing this state $150,000 a year. This is made possible by turning the convicts over to contractors for a wage of 70 cents a day. Among the friends of one company, which employs a large number of these convicts, is included prominent leaders of the dominant political party of this state, it is stated.

This condition, together with the $500,000 of the taxpayers' money that is annually spent to maintain the cossack system for the benefit of alien coal owners, has driven the tax rate to terrific heights. Organized labor is continually pointing out these wrongs to the voters of West Virginia, who are urged to join with the workers in restoring the state to its residents.

UNIONISM PAYS

Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10.—Cooks and waiters in this city organized and immediately their wages were increased and hours reduced. Prior to organization, females were working 9 and 10 hours a day, and males, 10 and 12 hours. The new agreement provides for an eight-hour day. Formerly wages were as low as $12 a week. Now they are $14.

OUT-OF-WORK ISSUE SERIOUS IN ENGLAND

London, England, Nov. 10.—"The unemployed problem has reached the point where the pressure will be so great that the first steps which were declared to be imperative will be solemnly pursued by those who have always resisted them," declared John R. Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers, member of parliament and British food controller during the war.

The trade unionist shows that the number of out-of-work are increasing at such a rapid rate that every reaction and blind conservatism is becoming charmed at the prospects this coming winter.

The government's boast that it has expended over $2,000,000,000 in unemployed relief is no remedy, said President Clynes.

"That does credit to the heart," he said, "but it is not statesmanship. In these days a cabinet must prove that it is more than a body of relieving officers."

"The immediate problem is how to finance internal schemes for useful labor and organize and direct them for the mutual benefit of the workers in the nation. Statesmen should solve this problem, and not be left to the scared or timid ministers who fear to move in the direction of emergency measures to meet what is an emergency situation.

"Every relief money changed into wage money for doing work would be an act of statesmanship compared with the costly drifting and blundering from day to day of a country that has had the courage to spend in the form of wages for work the money now paid in relief, which, say, a sum equal to one-third of each day's interest paid on the national debt, the financial side of the war would soon be settled. Or another line would be to raise a substantial loan at a low interest. Nothing would help the commercial community better."

TEACHERS PENSIONED

Madison, Wis., Nov. 10.—More than 450 former Wisconsin school teachers are now receiving pensions under the state department pension system, according to R. E. Loveland, secretary of the state annuity board.

Teachers pay 5 per cent of their salaries into the pension fund and the state adds more than an equal amount. After 25 years of teaching and at the age of 50, the teacher is paid the full pension allowed.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10.—Through arbitration web pressmen employed on newspapers in this city have secured a wage increase of 76 cents a day. The new rate will date back to September 1.

STRIKERS CAN PICKET

New York, Nov. 10.—Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis has refused to enjoin strikers from picketing.

STEEL TRUST HEAD IS POOR PROPHET

New York, Nov. 10.—Judge Gary of the steel trust has gone on record as a failure in predicting the terrible things that would happen under the eight-hour day.

The judge's predictions are well-known. They were both extensive and calamitous. Since then he nibbled at the eight-hour theory, to the extent of 20 per cent, and he has now declared a 25 cent dividend on the common stock of his corporation.

While this dividend calls for only $1,270,000 of the trust's cash and investment holdings of $319,000,000, it is large enough to call attention to the judge's free-alarm views when he was opposing the eight-hour day.

The Wall Street Journal, which also suffered the fright ended at the eight-hour day, turns this flip-flop:

"Either the switch to the eight-hour day was not as expensive as generally supposed, or deliveries of steel to customers was made at higher average prices than estimated."

PENNSYLVANIA IS SUED BY STRIKING SHOPMEN

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Because of underpayment of wages and its refusal to abide by orders of the United States railroad labor board, the shop crafts have been brought into the federal court here for $16,000,000 against the Pennsylvania railroad.

The court is asked to restrain the railroad from paying a wage to its mechanical labor below that in force when the strike started, June 30, 1922, from refusing to recognize seniority rights as established by the labor board; from continuing the piece work system and the abolishment of the conditions of work; from recognizing as representatives of the shop men "company union," which the shop men show was established "without consent of the majority of the men," and from making any agreements with the "company union" on wages, hours and conditions of work.

The court also is asked to restrain the railroad from in any way attempting to continue the 1922 designation of representatives of the shop men in their dealings with the company. The labor board is asked to appointed to assess losses of earnings and other damages because of the company's attitude.

TO EDUCATE KEY MEN

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 10.—The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America voted to create a $100,000 fund for the education and organization of commercial telegraphers. The convention also ranged for annual memorial services throughout the continent in honor of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and for the presentation of a $4,000 bust of the inventor to the Hall of Fame.

Organization work in Cuba will be taken up, following the convention's favorable action, and a committee on state and national legislation has been created.

COAL MINERS PROBED

New York, Nov. 10.—Coal dealers in this city are being investigated for the "long" ton of 2,240 pounds and selling it to the public by the "short" ton of 2,000 pounds, according to inquiry conducted by Federal District Attorney Hayward. This is a difference of 240 pounds, or 12 per cent, upon which the coal is bought and sold. It is stated that more domestic coal has been shipped to this city since April 1 last than in any recent year for the same period of time. The report declares that "prices are up to be expected" because of the increased coal supply.

ORGANIZE STEEL MEN

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 10.—An aggressive organizing campaign among steel mills and factories in the Wheeling and Steubenville districts has been launched here. All persons connected with the steel industry will be affected. The movement is directed by a national committee that is organizing the steel industry.

DEMAND UNION SHOP

New York, Nov. 10.—The Actors' Equity association, affiliated to the A. F. of L., insists that the union shop feature of its agreement be retained in the new contract. The actors call this provision the "equity shop." In the ranks of the Equities are American's leading theatrical stars.

TEAPOT DOME LEASE WAS NOT JUSTIFIED

Washington, Nov. 10.—W. C. Mendenhall, chief geologist of the United States geological survey, has shattered the administration's defense for leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to private interests.

High government officials insist that privately owned oil wells in the Teapot Dome vicinity are draining the naval oil reserve and that this condition justified private exploitation of government oil lands that have been set aside for the navy's future use.

Chief Geologist Mendenhall refutes this theory. Testifying before a senate committee, the federal scientist said there is nothing in the danger of drainage to justify the leasing of the reserve to the Sinclair interests.

"If it were desired to maintain an underground storage of oil for the navy," said Mr. Mendenhall, "and if the sole reason for leasing the reserve was because there was danger that the oil would be withdrawn by wells outside the reserve, the leasing was unjustified."

Wells on adjacent land could drain only that part of the reserve which had been incorporated as a protecting area, the witness declared. The outside wells, he estimated, would drain a strip no wider than 660 feet on the edge of the greater area included in the reserve.

Mr. Mendenhall said he had actively participated in the plotting of the Teapot Dome lands, and that after it had been determined what area should be permanently held for the navy, an additional land, entirely surrounding it, had been set aside and included within the reserve.

ALLEGED "FREE" MEN ACCEPT LABOR'S GAINS

Indianapolis, Nov. 10.—In the current issue of the Journeyman Barber, James C. Shannessy, general president of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, scores those workers who stay outside their trade union, while accepting union wages and working conditions.

"The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he will, is a four-flusher," said the barbers' executive.

"What can a man be found who can do it? A man who is compelled to earn his living by work must accept the hours and where and on what terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is mere bunk. Organized with his fellow workmen, he would have an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor; but alone, he is a pawn and at helpless as a ship on the ocean without a rudder.

"Scores of men outside the labor movement continue to kid themselves with this idea of personal independence which they believe they would lose if they joined the union. The unscrupulous employer urges the idea upon them and the poor boobs continue to fall for it."

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 10.—An injunction that takes from striking printers practically every right has been issued by Superior Court Judge McElroy, at the request of the Asheville Citizen and the Asheville Times.

The injunction sets the judge's favorite device of ruling that if any legal right of the strikers injures the business of the employer, such act is a conspiracy. The next step, of course, is to enjoin this "conspiracy."

The strike was caused by the refusal of employers to increase wages or shorten the hours of labor. They demanded a five-year contract with no wage increase.

AUTO IS DEADLY

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Carelessness by pedestrians and drivers caused 31,000 fatal and non-fatal accidents in the United States during 1922 at a minimum financial loss of $13,609,000, according to an estimate by the Chicago safety commission.

RAIL STRIKE STILL ON

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Despite contrary reports, the shop men's strike against the Delaware & Hudson railroad is still on, and is waged as vigorously as ever. The railroad has an energetic press agent who insists that the strike is over.

PROFIT IN TYPEMAKING

New York, Nov. 10.—The American type founders company reports a clear profit of nearly $1,000,000 for the last fiscal year. The actual figure is $990,971, after all charges and taxes have been paid.

BUT ONE ALLEGIANCE PERMITTED BY UNION

New York, Nov. 10.—The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union made short work of an appeal by 11 members of Local 25 against the action of the union in expelling them because they belonged to the communist trade union educational league. The appellants admitted membership in the trade union educational league "is an act prohibited by our constitution; that it is an organization of the same trade, and that it is, in fact, a dual union.

The appellants submitted membership in the trade union educational league as the opportunity given them to take part of the reserve of which they had been incorporated as a protecting area, the witness declared. The outside wells, he estimated, would drain a strip no wider than 660 feet on the edge of the greater area included in the reserve.

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CO-OPERATORS CONFER; TO EXTEND ACTIVITIES

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 10.—Co-operators declare that the annual convention of the central states co-operative wholesale, recently held in this city, will prove a mile stone in the development of the co-operative movement of this country.

A large number of co-op. societies were represented at the convention, which adopted a broad educational program. Emphasis was placed on the need for intensive education among the thousand of men and women in Illinois mining towns. The revised constitution of the society places it entirely in the hands of affiliated organizations.

In his report A. W. Warinner, acting manager of the society, recommended the training of men and women to understand the fundamentals of the Rochdale co-operative system that competent managers for these societies may be developed. It was also urged that co-operative educational and social activities be carried on in the various communities.

TO FIGHT POLITICIANS WHO OPPOSE EDUCATION

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—A. R. Heron, deputy state director of education, told the California teachers' association that they must sweep out of office every man who has proved himself an enemy of equal opportunity for education for all."

The speaker scored the governor of this state, who has charged with aiding a plot "to create in California a mass of half educated, docile and subservient laborers."

"We are facing upon three fronts: first, curtailment of funds; second, attempt to destroy equal opportunity by the repealing laws providing compulsory education; third, political control of courses of study.

The speaker declared that the next legislature must be composed of conscientious men and women, rather than fanatics and crusaders.

"Then, and not till then," he said, "the right budget and text books will be in safe hands."

MINE OWNERS PROSPER

London, England, Nov. 10.—Organized miners are publishing remarkable statistics in defense of their demand for higher wages. It is shown that while profits last year jumped 226 per cent, wages were advanced but 17 per cent. This year, the miners' figures show that the true increase in wages was but 5.18 per cent.

PATRONAGE IS VOLUNTARY

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Nov. 10.—The contention of a barber in a business place is "entirely voluntary," ruled Supreme-Court Justice Ives in dismissing a suit of a cafe owner for $2,000 damages against striking waiters, who picketed his place.

The court refused to accept the anti-union theory that a business man's patronage can be protected by the injunction process when threatened by organized workers. Justice Ives laid down the common sense dictum that patronage is lawful and unlawful patronage at any moment, and that the waiters have the right to induce patronage from the employer "in an effort to advance the legitimate interests of themselves and other members of the union."

WON'T LOWER RATES

Washington, Nov. 10.—Railroad executives representing nearly all the nation's large railway systems, have decided that they cannot become unanimous that they are unable to grant a voluntary reduction in freight rates at this time, a report which President Coolidge recently suggested.

The rail officials state that a reduction in the cost of transportation for American farmers, principally because Canadian roads would immediately draw the grain from the prairies to the seaboard, as they have in the past.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10.—After a month's strike longshoremen in this city won the union shop and secured a wage rate of 75 cents an hour for straight time and $1.07 an hour for overtime.

NEW RATES FOR TYPOS

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10.—After six weeks' negotiations, the Typographical union and newspaper proprietors agreed on a wage of $40.50 a week for eight work and $43.50 for day work.

STEEL PLANTS AIDED BY SHORT WORK DAY

New York, Nov. 10.—B. C. Forbes, financial writer, declares that the steel industry has been aided by the short hour day, despite Judge Gary's dreary prophecy.

"The steel people," said Mr. Forbes, "couldn't by any manner of means the eight-hour day, you well remember, because it would almost ruin them. Within a few months after public opinion forced the United States steel corporation and others to do away with the nightmare 12-hour day, Judge Gary, head of the corporation, announces an increase in its common stock dividend. The fault is not to be found in the high dividend, but with the unconscionable delay in accepting the eight-hour day.

"I visited a steel mill in Seattle and its head, William Pigott, told me they introduced the eight-hour day three years ago and that they could not be induced to go back to the 12-hour day for love or money.

"The steel corporation and other eastern mills will have the same experience."

IRON WORKERS PENSION OLD AGE AND DISABILITY

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10.—In a statement issued by Harry Jones, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, it is shown that that organization paid $423,700 in death benefits during the past 19 years.

Old age and disability pensions total $102,042. This is for the period of February 1, 1920, when this fund became effective, to June 30, 1923.

The average number of deaths per year was 1,000, and the average membership, per year was 14,647. The average members, per death, was 97 8-10, and the average death claims paid, per year, was $22,300.

CLERKS ARE WORKLESS

Washington, Nov. 10.—Hundreds of clerical employees will be idle this winter as a result of dismissals of war workers from government service, according to a survey made by the federal employment service. The large number of dismissals in the service discharged has aggravated the already serious situation for clerical workers, according to the survey.

YEAST WORKERS GAIN

Baltimore, Nov. 10.—Yeast workers employed by the Baltimore Yeast company have secured an agreement and raised wages $3 a week.

Congress Will Meet Next December

Washington, Nov. 10.—Congress convenes the first Monday in December and both houses will face a situation without parallel in the nation's history.

Today, many members of congress boast of their independence. The party, as a unit, is dead, they say. Party discipline, as formerly understood, has practically disappeared, and groups formed along economic lines and sections will be a greater factor in shaping legislation. These will replace the cabals and secret caucuses that made their decisions effective through the power of party discipline. The party whip has lost its influence and the man is seen the so-called "strong man" who dominated either the house or the senate.

With the absence of acknowledged "leaders" whose word was law, together with revolutionary changes, comes uncertainty as to issues and probable action by congress. Added to this all popular unrest and next year's presidential elections.

If the people had their way, the high cost of living would be the dominant issue, but this may be approached through proposed railroad legislation and relief from high taxes. The railroad executives are willing to "let well alone," but the country as well as other citizens demand lower rates. The railroad labor board will be opposed by labor. Efforts to lower present valuations of the roads will be hotly contested by the owners.

The sales tax will again be urged by those who would place their income tax on to the great mass of citizens.

The soldiers' bonus may pass this session. Big business dislikes it as much as ever but the coming election may be a factor in the issue.

Limiting the power of the United States supreme court will be urged, and this will result in further enlightenment of the people on the judiciary. Speaking generally, congress is divided in three groups on this question: The standpatters, who oppose any change; Senator Borah's proposal to require seven of the nine justices to favor invalidating an act of congress, instead of five, as now, and Senator La Follette's proposal that a constitutional amendment enable congress, by a two-thirds vote, to override decisions of the supreme court, when that body declares a law unconstitutional.

The constitutional amendment which would permit the regulation of child labor will be strongly urged. This and other social reforms demanded will be supported by the American Federation of Labor.

The farmers' charge that he is paid before-the-war prices for his wheat, while he is charged after-war prices for what he buys will worry statesmen from agricultural sections.

The fireworks, however, will be over the railroad and the tax question. Big business will favor no change in the railroad law while the same forces will favor a sales tax, oppose an increased inheritance tax and support every move intended to reduce the surtaxes of the income tax.

And while the statesmen are considering these questions they will naturally have to keep in close touch with events "back home," for next year's campaign will start early in the spring time.

REVOLUTIONISTS HAVE NO MORAL CODE IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST TRADE UNIONS

Washington, Nov. 10.—The claim that the American Federation of Labor opposes effective federation of workers, or any and all forms of industrial organization, is one of the leading deceptions that communists and other revolutionists present to wage workers of this country.

As these revolutionists recognize no moral code that will postpone the establishment of their communistic society, they glibly state absolute untruths when fighting an opponent. Their creed demands that they must stop the revolution"—justifies them in brazenly ignoring facts as they appear to understand this. A. F. of L. insists on small groups of craft unions, instead of having workers united in effective combinations. This is part of the revolutionists' grand "strategy"—of attempting to destroy the A. F. of L. wherever possible.

At the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. this policy was again exposed, and it was declared that "an examination of the records of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. disproves that false imputation and stigmatizes those who would advance it as untruths either as being ignorant or deliberate frauds."

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution "which included a recommendation that the executive council's report on this subject be carefully read." Attention was also called to the implication in several "amalgamation" resolutions "that affiliated trades' unions can not cooperate, federate or amalgamate because of some fancied power of resistance supposed to be exercised by the A. F. of L. Again, an examination of the records of the A. F. of L. brands such an implication as false and untrue.

"It is not, however, so much the false implications that are sometimes involved in these so-called 'amalgamation' resolutions that they should move us to renewed vigor and drastic action as it is the motives of the prime movers who are continually urging these proposals in the name of labor," said the committee.

"Demonstrative proof is overwhelming that there are constantly at work dividing the organized workers on abstract discussions of forms of organization and spreading the poison of suspicion against the officers of the labor unions, have given birth to trade unionists and have always antagonized the trade union movement. Moreover, these self-designated 'amalgamationists' are not bent on amalgamation, but upon the disruption and destruction of the organized labor movement of America. In this they serve well the employers who would crush organization, and the country over the destinies of the wage earners.

"The purpose and aim of these destructionists is well established and standing within our communities, is no less savory than that of private detectives who mingle with the ranks of their fellow man for the jingle of gold. In the religious world such men are excommunicated from the church; in the political world such men are ostracized from society, if not treated more severely through the operation of legislation and reason. In the industrial world we have tolerated them altogether too freely.

"These sinister agents, propagandists and destructionists of a foreign foe to our American institutions should be singled out wherever found and the light of day be thrown upon their nefarious work."